

1777 - 1778

1812 Dates J-BK

Philadelphia was held by the
British

1777

1912 Dates J-BK

Tecumseh

was taken by the English under
Burgoyne on his way to
Saratoga

1777

(1757-1834) LA FAYETTE, Marie Jean Paul
Roch YVES Gilbert Motier, Marquis De
French General. Born at Castle of CHAVAGNAC
in AUVERGNE. Early entered the army and
came to America (1777) to aid the colonists
in the war of independence. Was made
major general in the Continental Army
(1777) and became one of Washington's
most efficient officers, serving throughout
the war (the yrs 1779-1780 excepted). After

the Yorktown Campaign he returned to France (1781). Became Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard (1789). Was captured by Austrians (1792) in defending the frontier. Commanded the National Guard during the revolution of 1830

1777

1912 Dates J-BK

Hessians were soldiers of the
LANDGRAVE of HESSE and other petty
German states hired by Gen.

Britain to fight against the Americans
in the Revolutionary War.

1777

1912 Dates J-BK

(1715-1777) NICHOLAS HERKIMER

An American soldier. Served as lieutenant of militia in the French & Indian War. Was in command of Ft. Herkimer when the French attack at on German Flats was made in 1758. In 1775 he was appointed Colonel of militia. 1776 he became brigadier general of the N.Y. militia. He relieved Ft. Stanwix when besieged by Colonel St. Leger after Tremonoye

had fallen into the hands of Burgoyne's
Army in 1777. Later served in the decisive
battle of ORISKANY where he was
mortally wounded. A monument to
his memory was erected in 1884 on the
field of ORISKANY

July 7, 1777

1912 Dates J-BK

HUBBARDTON, VT.

When General Burgoyne, with an Army of 7,500 men, marched south from Quebec to recapture the points which the Americans had taken, he found that they had already been obliged to abandon many places on account of inadequate forces. At his approach, the garrisons at Crown Point and TICONDEROGA retreated. St. Clair & a

small force of Americans who had
occupied Ticonderoga, fled toward
SKENESBOROUGH (Whitehall, N.Y.)
pursued by the British. At Hubbardton, VT.
the 2 armies met, and after an obstinate
battle, the Americans fled. The capture
of Ticonderoga by the British was an
important step in their plan to gain
New York State.

Nov 15, 1777

1912 Dates J-BK

FORT MIFFLIN

After a desperate struggle in which the British lost heavily, Fort Mifflin, just south of Philadelphia, was surrendered by the Americans. The capture of this stronghold gave the British control of the Delaware R.

Oct. 22, 1777

1912 Dates J-BK

FORT MERCER

After defeat of the Americans at Germantown Howe proceeded to gain control of the Delaware R. To this end he sent a detachment south to Ft. Mercer and that fort was abandoned by the Americans only after the fort on the opposite side of the river had been taken.

1777

David Bushnell (1742? - 1824)
conceived the idea of floating
kegs containing explosives
which would ignite upon
contact with ships.

Mar 1777

General Washington knew how New Englanders would rally to Stark's Call and in Mar 1777 he sent Stark home to recruit new troops. Molly was grateful. John Stark was in a cheerful mood until abruptly word reached him that Colonel ENOCH POOR of the 2ND New Hampshire Regiment had been promoted over his head to Brigadier-General. This was the last straw. It

was not the 1st time he had been passed over for
lesser men with minimal experience
On Mar 22, 1777 Col. Stark resigned.

Mar. 22, 1777

Colonel John Stark appeared before the Exeter Legislature and resigned his commission, receiving their vote of thanks for his services. In spite of efforts by the legislature, by Major-General John Sullivan and by Poor himself to get Stark to reconsider, but he was adamant. Before he left Exeter he warned the legislature about the dangerous situation at Fort Mifflin with Burgoyne apparently planning to cut

down through New England to New York, and he
pledged immediate assistance to New Hampshire
should it be needed. Then, a private citizen, he
went home to Derryfield (Manchester)